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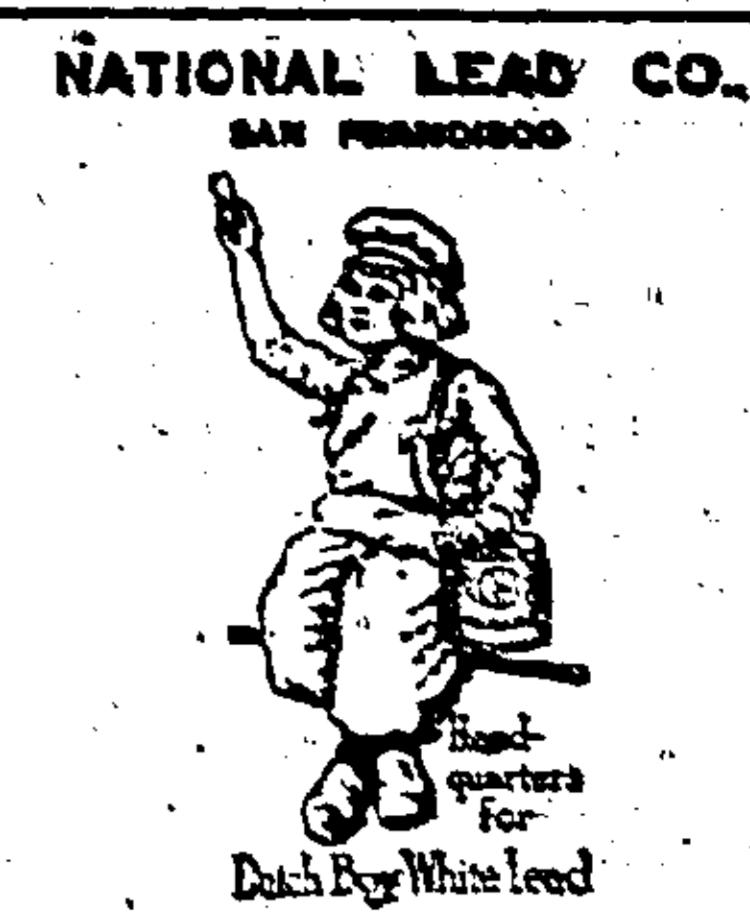
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S213 五拜禮賀四月四英港香

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1919.

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Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

HUNGARIAN AFFAIRS.

RUMOURED ULTIMATUM TO CZECHS.

Berlin, March 31.
A message from Weimar mentions an unconfirmed report that the Hungarian Government has sent a short-term ultimatum to the Czechoslovak State, owing to concentration of troops in Czechoslovakia and a rumoured forthcoming general mobilisation in Bohemia.

NO ONE ALLOWED TO LEAVE COUNTRY.

Copenhagen, March 31.
The Buda Post Government has passed a Decree forbidding anyone to leave the country. Those attempting to escape will be brought before the Revolutionary Tribunal. The Decree says all rights of foreigners must be absolutely respected; the persons of foreign diplomats and the flags designating the residences of foreigners are inviolable under penalty of death.

FINING OF SILVER PRICE.

ANOTHER MOVE BY BRITISH TREASURY.

London, March 23.
The Gazette states the Treasury announces that the maximum price of silver bullion sold in the United Kingdom will be such a price as is equivalent at the current rate of exchange to 95 cents per standard ounce.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

THE SHANGHAI DEPORTATIONS.

Shanghai, April 3.
The Blue Funnel liner Antilochus sails this afternoon. Dr. Blumenstock is expected to go with her, and Dr. Gerngross to stay.

Later.

The Antilochus has sailed with Dr. Blumenstock.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL MATTERS

Shanghai, March 31.
A resolution will be proposed to the ratepayers for a special tax to provide for the payment of half salary to Council employees during absence on war service, also a resolution for enquiry into vice conditions.

FOOD CONTROL IN SINGAPORE.

Singapore, April 3.
The Food Control has recently been active in prosecuting shopkeepers for not selling at control prices. Fines of from \$20 to \$150 have been imposed.

RUBBER AUCTIONS.

Singapore, April 3.
At the weekly rubber auctions 1,108 tons have been catalogued for sale. There is a good demand.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

EX-KAISER DOES NOT FEAR PUBLIC TRIAL.

ANTICIPATES RETIREMENT IN GERMANY.

London, March 31.

Mr. Harold Begbie, writing to the "Daily Chronicle" from Amerongen, claims to have been admitted to the ex-Kaiser and says Count Bentinck is not an old friend of the ex-Kaiser, whom he received to oblige the Dutch Government. The ex-Kaiser is by no means a broken man and is still full of energy, though his hair is white, but he has abandoned his outings and wood-chopping. His sole open-air exercise consists of an half hour walk round the moat, otherwise he remains in his room reading to the Empress, while she is busy at needlework and writing his autobiography. The ex-Kaiser frequently expresses his appreciation of the religious atmosphere of the castle and does not fear public trial. He anticipates spending peaceful retirement in Germany.

ALLIED POOLING OF CHINA'S CONCESSIONS.

London, March 29.

Reuter learns that the Government has agreed conditionally to a British financial group participating in the new consortium for financing loans to China which will entail the pooling of all financial and commercial concessions in China among Allies concerned.

BUOYANCY IN TEA MARKET.

London, March 27.

The removal of the control of the price of tea yesterday resulted in a much larger supply being marketed. High quality teas were again on sale. China teas sold at 4s. and lower-grade teas low as 2s. a pound.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL ADVICES.

London, March 28.
Tallow is steady but unquoted. Consols stand at 36s. 57d, and 39s. Paris at 271s, Rantes at 63s, rupee paper at 52, India stock at 69, Para rubber at 29, hard spelter at 36; for desiccated coconut, March-April c.i.f. 72s has been paid.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, March 25.
Silver stands at 49s. 16d and is steady at the advance. The silver advance is due to an American exchange movement.

FRANCE'S DESIRE TO ANNEX SAAR BASIN.

London, March 31.
Now it is believed doubtful whether Mr. Lloyd George will attend the next sitting of the British Industrial Conference on 4th April. He may remain in Paris where the preliminary peace agreement is being delayed by the German attitude on the Danzig question and problems connected with the demarcation of the Rhine provinces. As regards the latter question the chief difficulty arises from France's desire to annex the Saar basin which the Anglo-American delegates oppose. There has been much discussion touching the guarantees which France expects to receive against German aggression in the event of non-annexation.

SOUTH WALES STRIKERS STILL OUT.

London, March 31.
The South Wales Miners Conference has rejected the Sankey award and has advised the miners by a majority of 66 to vote against the acceptance of the recommendation by the Miners Federation.

BRITISH AIRMEN'S TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT.

London, March 31.
A message from St. Johns, Newfoundland, dated 29th, states that the British airmen Hawks and Grieve have arrived to-day with a Sopwith aeroplane for the Transatlantic flight and propose to start on the 16th April. They hope to reach the British Isles in nineteen hours.

CESSATION OF VIENNA RAILWAY STRIKE.

Vienna, March 30.
Railwaymen have decided to resume work at twelve to-night, owing to German-Austria having food for only three days. It is stated in Vienna that one reason for the cessation of the railway strike was the fear that it might be made a pretext for the occupation of German-Austria by large bodies of French troops, which it is believed will be despatched against Hungary and the Russian Bolsheviks.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES McGEE.

THIRTY YEARS IN B. & S. SERVICE.

The death took place last night at 9.20, at the St. Paul Hospital in Causeway Bay, of Mr. James McGee, who has for thirty years been an engineer in the service of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. He served on many of their ships, and had been for the last twelve years chief officer on a various B. and S. vessels.

On a voyage to Tientsin he knocked his left leg against the fender. Blood-poisoning set in. In North China he was medically treated and eventually brought to Hongkong and the Company's doctor treated him at the King Edward Hotel. At the request of the doctor, the patient was removed to hospital, where he lingered for the last three weeks, death taking place yesterday.

The late Mr. McGee was well known in all the ports visited by B. and S. steamers both in China and other parts of the world. He was of a genial disposition and of powerful strength. He made that no committee, official or friends in all the shipping towns, otherwise, was appointed to receive him when his death with be regretted the ex-Kaiser on his arrival in Holland, and Lady Susan Townley, Minister at The Hague, was a member of the committee which received the ex-Kaiser on his arrival in Holland, and what action the Foreign Minister proposed to take in the matter. Mr. Cecil Harmsworth was of a genial disposition and of powerful strength. 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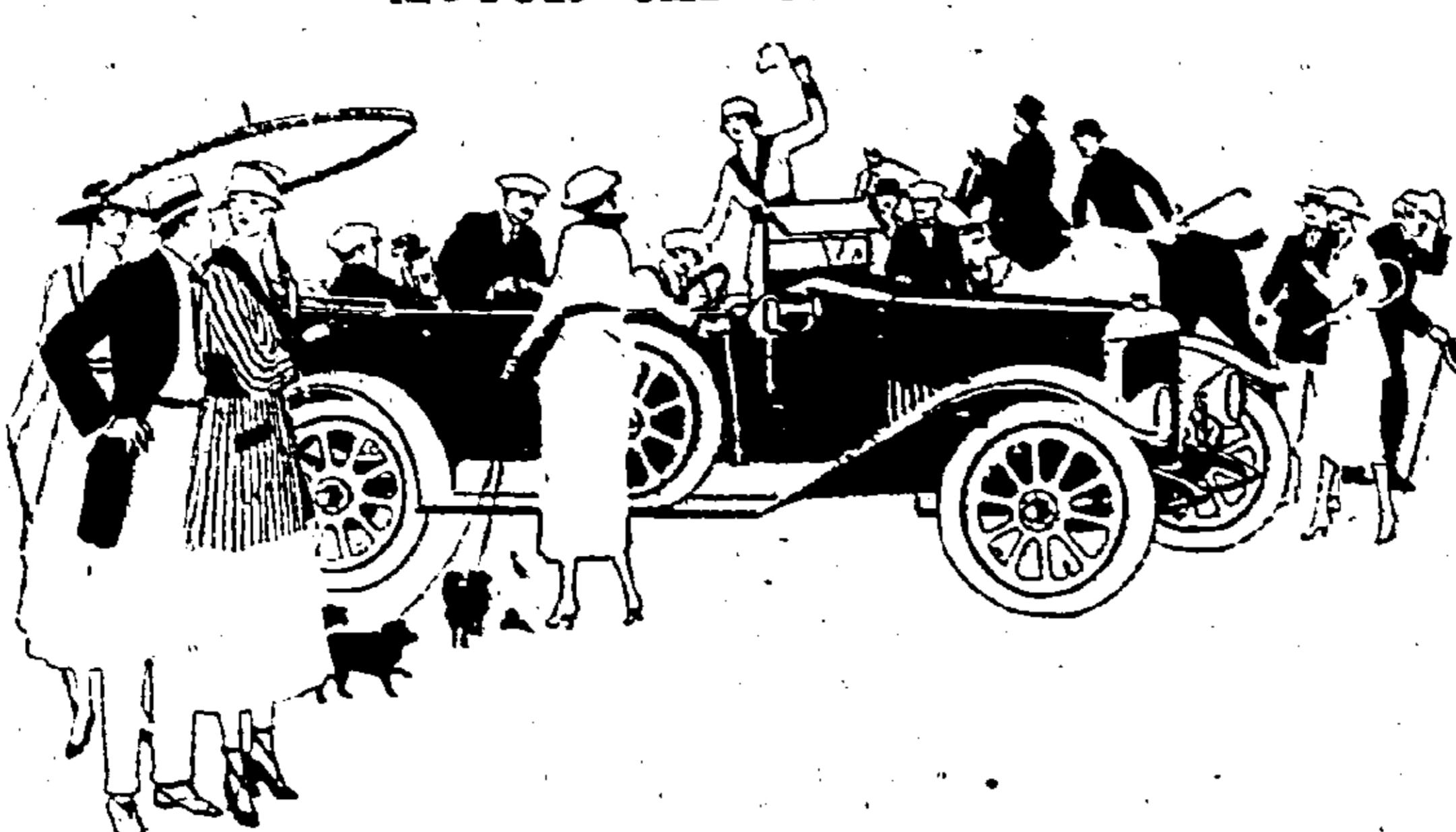
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WAR-TIME CONTROL OF
SHIPPING.MISLEADING REPORT OF
THE OWNERS.

Sir Leo Chiozza Money writes in the Daily News, as follows:—

The triumphant success in

circumstances of appalling

difficulty and danger, in

maintaining the food supplies,

material supplies, and munitions,

not only of Britain but of our Allies in the war, has their hands to it. It affects to

not give unmitigated satisfaction to the private interests which

had to be curbed in order to

achieve the salvation of the

country. We need not be

surprised if wholesale grocers dis-

like the Sugar Commission, or if

the shipowners whose gorgeous

profits were locked—if not ended

by the Ministry of Shipping

are anxious that the public should

not draw a proportionate from the

success won by the Ministry in

checkmating the submarines.

Early in 1917 a reputation of

shipowners and others went to the

Chancellor of the Exchequer with

figures to prove that the shipping

situation was such that we could

not carry on. How then did we

carry on, and prove them wrong? The answer is just because the use of ships was nationalised; they were so disposed, as they could not be disposed in private hands, as largely to maintain our cargoes, with a diminished tonnage.

SHIPOWNERS' FALLACIES.

The Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association has just issued an official report of a character so misleading that I find it difficult to understand how responsible men could put

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carry on, and prove them wrong?

The answer is just because the use of ships was nationalised;

they were so disposed, as they could not be disposed in private hands, as largely to maintain our cargoes, with a diminished tonnage.

SHIPOWNERS' FALLACIES.

The Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association has just issued an official report of a character so misleading that I find it difficult to understand how responsible men could put

but of our Allies in the war, has their hands to it. It affects to

not give unmitigated satisfaction to the private interests which

had to be curbed in order to

achieve the salvation of the

country. We need not be

surprised if wholesale grocers dis-

like the Sugar Commission, or if

the shipowners whose gorgeous

profits were locked—if not ended

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OUR MANILA LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Manila, March 28.

An investigation is now in progress before Col. Smiley, Department Inspector for the U.S. Army, at Fort Santiago, into several Army contracts which have been let during the past year, prominent among which are two identical contracts for clothing. Hundreds of thousands of pesos are involved in the deals. There have also been investigations by the Military Intelligence Division tending to reveal the theft of cloth from the Government over a period of three years, and particularly in letting contracts for the making of uniforms. The officers in charge of the investigation promise full publicity of the facts in the case as soon as the findings are completed.

Mayor Lukban, of the City of Manila, has been adjudged guilty of contempt of Court in the decision of the Philippine Supreme Court granting a writ of habeas corpus to the 176 women of the Gardenia or "red-light" district who were summarily deported to Davao, in Mindanao, upon the Mayor's orders some four months ago. He was assessed in a fine of 100 pesos. The Chief of Police, Mr. Hohmann, who executed the Mayor's orders, and against whom contempt charges were also filed, was acquitted. The attorney who has been conducting the case for the women now contemplates bringing criminal charges against the Mayor on the grounds of coercion and illegal detention of the persons of the women. The City Board of Manila has become greatly excited over what they call the Mayor's high-handed methods, and an attempt was made to pass a resolution calling for his dismissal and also the dismissal of Mr. Hohmann by the Governor-General. The resolution failed to pass by one vote.

Miss Ruth Law, the famous American aviatrix and holder of world records, who is now in Manila, will give a series of four exhibition flights over Manila on April 4 and 5. She will appear under the auspices of the Aero Club and will include in her flights an experiment in air mail service. A big reception and ball are being arranged for April 4 at the Manila Hotel in her honor.

An American Investigation Commission will shortly be sent to Palma Island, off the south-easterly portion of Mindanao, the ownership of which has been in dispute between the United States and Holland since the Treaty of Paris at the close of the Spanish-American War. The Commission will report to the Insular and Federal authorities. A similar investigation will be conducted by the Dutch Government, after which it is probable that an agreement will be reached on the title.

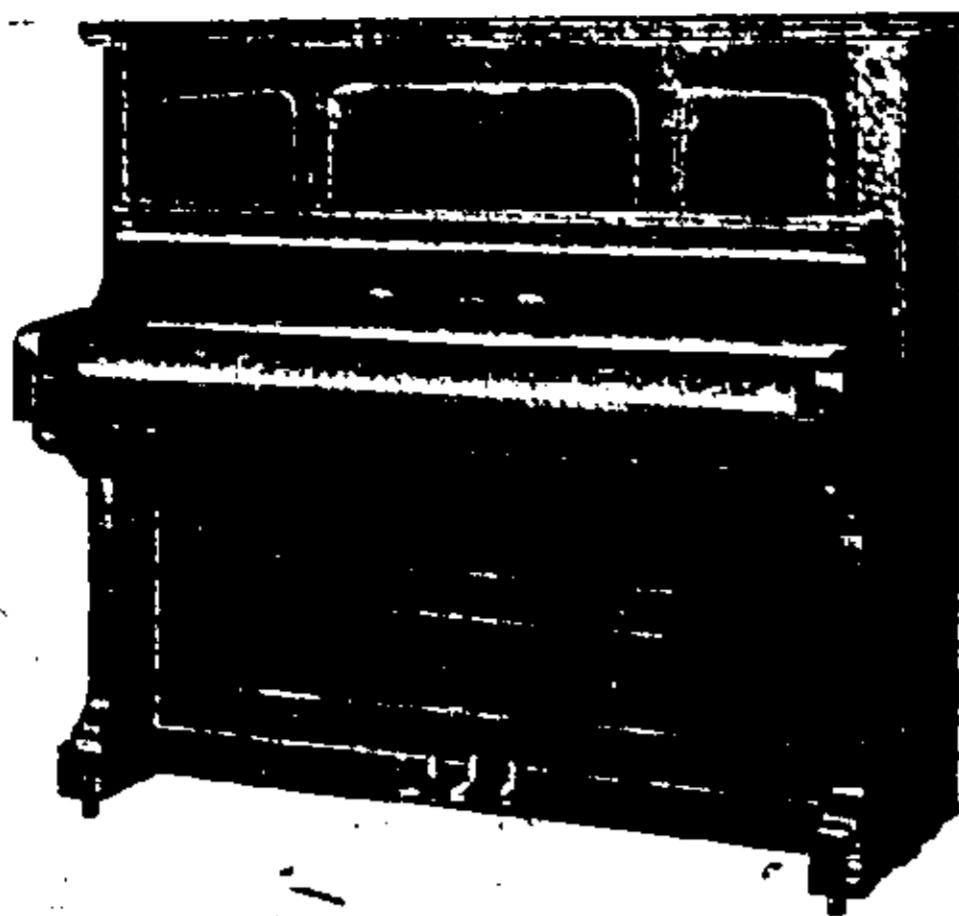
Word has been received from Washington of notable commodity rate reductions on American exports to the Orient by the Railroad Administration. It is believed that the reductions will assist in meeting competition between American goods and European goods shipped to the Far East by way of the Suez Canal, and is in line with the American programme of export trade expansion.

Judge Charles S. Lobingier, of the American Court at Shanghai, has stirred the resentment of a large number of American and Filipino lawyers members of the Philippine Bar Association, in connection with a letter which he wrote in protest to the admittance of the Philippine Association as a member of the American Bar Association. Judge Lobingier charges that members of the Philippine Bar were tools of politicians and that the Association engaged in questionable political activities. The letter brought forth a stout and indignant denial of the charges in a resolution passed by the Association, copies of which have been sent to Judge Lobingier and to the Chairman of the Committee on membership of the American Bar Association in the United States.

Mr. H. Parker Willis, first President of the Philippine National Bank, has been secured to serve the Bank as Fiscal Agent in the

NOTICES.

MOUTRIE PIANOS



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Cash or easy terms.

MOUTRIE'S

GENERAL NEWS.

OUR PEKING LETTER

(From Our Own Correspondent)

TWO ADMIRALS NOMINATED.—The freedom of Clarendon was conferred recently on Vice-Admiral-in-Chief at the Navel, Admiral Sundee, Vice-Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, commanding the Dover Patrol, and Mr. Gerald F. Hodder, K.C., the member for the Gillingham Division, a naval Keyes said he felt very strongly that a great deal remained to be done of what was known as the Zeebrugge raid, for after all, it was only able to score a similar undetected anti-patrols which had been carried out by the Army throughout the war. Admiral Sundee reviewed the battle of the Falkland Islands, and urged the need of still retaining a strong Navy as a means of keeping up internal communication with the Empire.

With news of rapid sed.

The British Country Council has refused permission to the Bath Row Club to erect a war memorial in one of the maturer rooms. The form of the proposed memorial was criticised by the Chairman of the Highways Committee Mr. Ferard, who declared that the design sent in was in the form of a cross. On the top was a bicycle wheel, while one arm of the cross conveyed the information that it was so many miles to Newbury, and the other that it was so many miles to Reading.

TUNNEL TO ISLE OF WIGHT.—The construction of a tunnel under the Solent to afford through railway communication with the mainland is being urged upon the Isle of Wight County Council in connection with the approaching Council elections. Mr. Frank G. Amos, Totland Bay, is the originator of the tunnel project, and, with the late Sir Blundell Maple, he obtained Parliamentary powers a few years ago for the construction of a tunnel under the Western Solent, from Lymington to Freshwater.

GEN. TOWNSEND & PARLIAMENT.—The announcement that General Townsend intends to stand as an independent candidate for Parliament as soon as a favourable opportunity occurs has been received with great interest by the prisoners home from Kuta. His name was mentioned recently in connection with the vacancy at West Leyton, but inasmuch as the candidates for that division had already been chosen he will wait, a representative of the Daily News learns, for some more favourable opportunity.

United States. He will assist in securing a loan from the Federal Government War Finance Corporation to remedy the dollar exchange predicament which at present confronts the Philippines owing to large payments in American dollars made for Liberty bonds, Red Cross contributions and turn-overs from sales of enemy property in the islands.

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LOST.—A Small Black Dog. Short legs; long body & tail, pointed nose; black & tan face; & brown markings on feet and under part of body. License No. 715. Finder please communicate with B x 134 "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.

WANTED.—Young

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etc., seeks position. Good shi-

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graph."

WANTED.

WANTED.—Assistant for

a local hotel. Must be

qualified to supervise dining

room and handle office accounts.

Apply stating all particulars and

salary required. B x No. 135

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BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY CHEMISTS.

14 Queen's Road, Central.

time that Japanese officers have been in various places before and contradicted.—My information, however, is such as to

not there for the benefit of their health, and it is not surprising that the interest taken in their movements should have been so

great as it was. What has now developed is this: Colonel Matsui, Major Narida, with more than 30 Japanese military officers proceeded to Mongolia and distributed themselves in various centres

such as Urga, Kiachta and elsewhere, in each of which

places they used their influence

in the direction of instigating the Mongolians to revolt.

The leader of the rebellious movement was Prince Su. Japanese

activities were not limited to

Mongolia proper they arrived at

an understanding with Attaman Seminoff, the leaders of Outer

and Inner Mongolia and the

Buriats of Siberia. This under-

standing took a month's deliberation to bring to head. In effect,

it was a decision that the var-

ious tribes should combine to

establish an independent nation.

(This report has been heard before and contradicted.—My in-

formation, however, is such as to

confirm it.) Japanese were to

direct their military, diplomatic

and financial affairs. Japanese

also were to present their case to

the Peace Conference in Paris.

However, autonomous Mongolia

disliked the scheme, which had

perfected to be abandoned.

Subsequently, it was arranged

that the Japanese

should assist the Buriats to

organise their own Government,

with an ex-medical officer of

the Russian consulate at Urga

as Prime Minister, behind whom

of course would be the Japanese.

Buriat agents were dispatched

to Urga to rouse the people but

their efforts were unsuccessful.

Recognising failure, the

Japanese devised another scheme,

which was nothing less than the

division of the political and

religious administration, which

amounts to a movement against

the Living Buddha. When the

revolt takes place, Buriat troops

are to come to its assistance.

NOTICE.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

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Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union.

Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

DEATH.

McGEE.—At St. Paul's Hospital, Wan Chai, on April 3rd of blood-poisoning, James Brown McGee, aged 34 years, chief engineer of the a.s. Huichow, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1919.

NEW SOURCES OF REVENUE.

Some idea of the new and vast sources of revenue secured by the British Government as a result of the war may be gained from recent details made public in connection with the State purchase of the world's wool crop. The control of the world's supply of raw wool was primarily a war measure, and, as the manufacturers admit, a very necessary measure; but adverse opinions are expressed as to the Government retaining control, as it will do, until probably 1922, and perhaps for a further period. Also dissatisfaction is widespread amongst the manufacturers over the Government's methods of collecting the revenue. A manufacturer can only purchase sufficient wool to cover his three months' requirements. When applying for a required quantity, documents proving the *bona fides* of the orders, for which wool supplies are required have to be produced, in London, and when passed by the official in charge of the Department dealing with the matter, cash has to be paid on the spot. Say the purchaser secures delivery orders for 50 bales, he is told that ten bales are in Bristol, fifteen bales in Liverpool, and twenty-five bales in Hull and the buyer has to collect the goods at his own expense. Again the price of yarn has been forced up from four shillings and one penny per pound in July, 1914, to fifteen shillings and six pence per pound in December, 1918. Thus, it will be observed that the Government has secured a vast source of income with a minimum of expenditure for executive purposes, and it has been stated by an authority that the Government will realise millions of pounds sterling by retaining control of raw wool for the next three years. A circular issued by one of the leading firms of home woollen manufacturers states that the general expectation, on the part of persons insufficiently informed, of an early fall of prices, is not justified by the situation in the woollen industry. It is anticipated that arrivals from the wool-growing countries in the course of the next few months will relieve the present situation and that the Government may find it possible to make reduction in the controlled prices of raw material in the present month, or in May, but, on the other hand, the textile workers are negotiating for a reduction of working hours from 55½ to 55 per week without any reduction of wages, and if this demand is conceded it may operate against any lowering of values consequent upon a possible fall of wool prices. When peace has been declared and freedom of export has been restored a very large demand will come from the continental and other countries whose supplies have become exhausted during the course of the war, and it is not by any means impossible that supply being inadequate to meet the demand, prices may be forced up to still higher levels. The outlook is anything but cheering!

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

CHILD LABOUR.

A correspondent using the nom-de-plume of "Common Sense" yesterday took exception of some remarks of ours regarding the question of introducing factory legislation in this Colony. He says we have failed to grasp the true import of Mr. Alabaster's point concerning Occidental and Oriental conditions. We think the correspondent has rather failed to grasp the point which we made. In saying that the question of Occidental and Oriental must be left out of the reckoning, we in no sense suggested that local conditions should be overlooked; indeed, our whole plea was that English factory regulations should be adapted to suit local requirements. But on the broad question we meant that this is no matter of Eastern or Western standpoints—that it should be approached purely from the humanitarian angle, irrespective of Chinese or other custom. Our point was that it was merely a matter of what is right and what is wrong—and, viewed in that way, we think we were correct in saying that no right-thinking Briton could say that existing conditions of child labour here are what they should be.

REGULATION NEEDED.

But where our correspondent is chiefly astray is in his argument that such legislation as we suggest will throw a multitude of children idle, possibly leading to an increase in juvenile crime. So he advocates, as a prior necessity to factory legislation, free compulsory education. He says that the Chinese cannot afford to pay for the schooling of their children. We ask him whether they can afford to have their children forced from the factory into the school, with the consequent loss of the children's wages?

"Common Sense" seems to think that we wish to see the complete abolition of child labour in factories. That is not what we suggest: we want to see such labour regulated. And to support that statement we merely recall our observation, in the leaderettes criticised by our correspondent, that Oriental conditions in India have been overcome and child labour "rigidly regulated." That is all that we want to see done here. Education is quite another, and possibly an even more difficult, question to tackle.

INACCURATE REPORTING.

Some little time ago, complaint was made by a local solicitor of an inaccurate report of proceedings at the Magistracy, by local reporters. The charge was not altogether substantiated, for it was disclosed that the complaining solicitor had also committed an inaccuracy in connection with the matter. However, that is past and done with, and it is not our intention to discuss it further. We merely mention the fact by way of introduction to the point with which we are now concerned: Sooner or later, there may be a like complaint with regard to reports of the proceedings at the Sanitary Board meetings. But that will not be the fault of the reporters. At Tuesday's meeting it was with the greatest difficulty that we were able to accurately report what took place. To begin with, the acoustics of the room in which the meetings are held is very bad, and the majority of the members of the Board speak in more or less of an undertone, so that it is impossible to hear what is said from the Press table. This applies particularly to the President, who seems to forget that representatives of the Press are present for the purpose of reporting proceedings which are, at times, of the utmost importance and interest to the community. We therefore take this opportunity of anticipating any possible complaint that may be made in future as to inaccurate reports of the proceedings. In any case, so severe a handicap on the reporters as now exists should be removed.

TIVOLI SITE SOLD.

The Tivoli site in the Strand, on which the Beaver Hut at present stands, has been bought for £40,000 on behalf of a London syndicate headed by Mr. William Williams, who is well known in the cinema world. It is proposed to erect a "super-cinema and restaurant," which will be capable also of serving as a first-class theatre or music-hall.

DAY BY DAY.

MERIT OFTEN TURNS UP IN UNEXPECTED PLACES.

For the first time for many days there was a clean bill of health notified yesterday.

Owing to unforeseen circumstances, the dance advertised to take place at the Police Reserve Club, on Saturday evening next, has been postponed until April 10.

Mr. F. C. Dixon, formerly chief engineer, of the a.s. Hai Hong, has been transferred to the a.s. Hai Ching. Mr. Lang, formerly chief engineer of the Hai Ching, will succeed Mr. Dixon as chief engineer of the Hai Hong.

The Traffic Officer, Inspector Garrod, brought 35 summonses at the Police Court to-day against ricksha and chair coolies for various breaches of the Traffic Regulations. Fines ranging from \$3 to \$5 were imposed.

The management of the Hongkong Cigar Store was this morning fined \$10 by Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Magistracy for omitting to pay duty on 38,600 cigarettes and 35 lbs. of tobacco. Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defence.

The a.s. Weizan which has been chartered by the Cantonese Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai, arrived at Canton yesterday afternoon, with a second shipment of some 30,000 pounds of wheat rice for the Canton Food Relief Association.

"The Stunts," who were to have had the use of the stage for rehearsals of "Our Boys" to-morrow, kindly conceded it to Pinkie's very last party, which will take place at popular prices (\$2, \$1, 50 cts.) that evening at 9.15 p.m. This will constitute the phenomenal "run" of ten performances.

A well-dressed Chinese from New York was arrested on the On Lee yesterday for having 25 rounds of revolver ammunition. He informed Mr. R. E. Lindsell that he was in perplexity as to what to do with the ammunition, Mr. Lindsell was only too ready to oblige him. He requested him to leave the ammunition in the care of the Police and to pay into their cash-box \$10 for their trouble.

The deadlock between the Hongkong and the Canton cable offices is causing inconvenience to the public here (says the *Canton Times*) to the extent of forcing all important private and commercial telegrams to be mailed to Hongkong for transmission. Of course, telegrams from Canton may be sent through land wire; but it will be very inconvenient. Moreover, the public is not at all interested in the dispute.

The sight of a roll of banknotes handed by a compatriot to a money-changer at Queen's Road was too intolerable for a Chinese who was none too well blessed with this world's goods. Consequently, seizing favourable opportunity, he grabbed the notes and made off for dear life. The compatriot whom he had robbed, started in pursuit, and in dire peril of being caught, the thief stumbled and fell prostrate on the ground with the notes still clutched despairingly in one hand. Mr. Lindsell this morning sent the thief to prison for six weeks.

A Chinese, who had wandered to the shores of this Colony from his native homestead, found it hard to retain his place among the motley crowd. Three kind friends gathered together and between them they subscribed the magnificent sum of 30 cents. Equipped with this capital, the wanderer was again sent out to earn his living by hawking. When Fortune smiled on him his business paid him a dividend of two cents a day. When he did not he had to go without his rice. Eventually the Police received him into their arms and told him that he must take out a licence and also that he must pay a \$2 fine for having omitted to do so.

Though I'm no Church of England myself, I can aye mind the late Mr. Pope telling our Janet, when we lived in Kowloon, what an unthankful congregation he had to deal wi'. At the time, when she duly reported the candid, as between man and man,

ROBBIE'S LETTERS.

TO HIS NEPHEW AT HOME.

Hongkong, April, 2nd, 1919.

Dear Alice, I read somewhere the other day about animals not standing for anything unusual in another of their species. The article went on to say that if you tied a bit red flannel to a chicken's tail the entire scandalized hen-run would have a fit pronto. Well it seems to me that humans are pretty much the same as their Darwinised relations. About a couple of months ago the Kowloon folks got a brand new parson and....

....well, anyhow they gave him a silver tea set to take home to the missus which was real sporting of them! What the true cause of the trouble was, I don't know, or, for that matter, don't want to know, but when I come to think of it the whole business was a bit Bolshevik, and by that I simply mean upsetting. And the extraordinary part of the whole affair was, that in this instance, it was the parson, if I read between the lines of his sermons aright, that evidently did not fall in love at first sight w/ the most part o' his congregation. Masked what excuses have been given out on either side, he evidently made up his mind that he wasn't going to be the broody hen to set on that

porcelain egg. A misguided fowl can sit for a decade on that kind of camouflage and never produce anything; not even an addled egg. As a general rule, the parson and the Church have been left by humanity very much in the lurch. Some of them are well enough liked, it's true; los, on the other hand, are merely tolerated for convention's sake, but, taking it by and large the majority are merely ignored. On the other hand, a person can get a congregation that's too sanctimonious and through whose hypocritical hide no message of sympathy, understanding or enlightenment could possibly penetrate. While it's true that this war will, in the main, find the churches wanting in real Christianity, it is also true that this war will in many cases produce persons who will discover, perhaps for the first time, how strongly entrenched in their own parishes are the forces of hypocrisy, selfishness and money-worship. Indeed it might be truly said that the Great War has done more good to the clergy than it has done for the Church.

Until the war, the average church had never known a break in the order of things. The same services in the Church; the same classes and meetings on their regular days or in their regular seasons, the same round of parochial visiting, the same sets of summer tennis and winter dinners, the same church festivals; an unending, unvarying pilgrim's progress from Advent to Lent and from Easter to Advent. A narrow horizon, perhaps, but it is only those who dwell within the compass of narrow horizons who find their lives most complete. It is when they break beyond the horizon that most of them are brought to know their limitations as well as their freedom.

Kowloon got a parson that had evidently gone through the mill. Maybe there were faults on both sides, mind ye, but the fact remains that he's their vicar no longer. If he had sailed away at the break o' day, unwept, unhonoured and unsung, I might not have taken the trouble to write these lines; but when I see the "boys" (no' the Church body, mind ye) handing out a silver tea-set to a man that had only been a dog-watch in the Colony and wasn't likely to come back again, my mind's beginning to have about the same amount of bias as the average pair o' bowls. Myself, I'd rather be given a silver spoon by the "boys" than the finest hand-painted illuminated address ever presented by a congregation.

Though I'm no' Church of England myself, I can aye mind the late Mr. Pope telling our Janet, when we lived in Kowloon, what an unthankful congregation he had to deal wi'. At the time, when she duly reported the candid, as between man and man,

"PINKIE AND THE FAIRIES."

A PHENOMENAL RUN.

The remarkable public reception accorded to "Pinkie and the Fairies" must have been beyond the wild dreams of its producer, Mr. Sinclair. The piece has been staged nine times and the "positively last performance" has proved "positively another performance." Like Oliver Twist the residents of this Colony have been crying for more, with the consequent result that another show is now advertised for Saturday. Ten performances, drawing packed houses each time, is a phenomenon rarely witnessed in amateur theatricals in the East. "Pinkie and the Fairies" has eclipsed all records, and has proved a veritable gold mine.

Perhaps He did see it that way, but speaking for myself I never noticed much improvement, and evidently neither did Dowding, for he gave it out in public that he didn't think he and his congregation were much in sympathy w/ each other. Maybe he was lacking in courage; maybe he should have "fought the good fight," but for my part I'd rather have folks think and speak ungratefully o' me in life than put up a tombstone to my memory after I'm dead.

And as I said to Macpherson when he said, "It's Love that makes the world go round," "Aye," says, "but it's got to be crafted, for mind ye, it's no' a self-star." He's some parlour philosopher, Mac is, you believe me. It's bad enough in all conscience to be left to yourself of a night, and your wife getting nearer to Honolulu every day without a gomeril like him bothering ye. He's like rock salt in an open sore. Neighbours are all right in a way, mind ye,in the country when they're about three miles apart. But did you ever notice that as one goes from the country to the city neighbours get fewer, until after a bit they disappear altogether and then are generally referred to as "the folks next door."

The thing most essential in a neighbour's distance. The more folks you have round about you, the fewer neighbours there are. Macpherson, you see, is "one of those people next door." I often wished—and never more so since Janet left—that he was more of a neighbour.....

"Mac," says he to me one day, "Now's the chance for ye as the Man of the House to get a place in the sun." Did ye ever hear anything more 100 per cent. driven than that outside an asylum? I ask ye! And they say that Pelmanism won the war. "A man's home is his castle." Aye, maybe, but you believe me it's nothing of the kind; it's his wife's; and the average man never realises it till it's too late. As I've said before, there's all the difference in the world between a man's "home" and his "house." A home is often turned into a dwelling by the purchase of a steamer ticket for the wife and the final instructions about feeding the canaries and writing her once a week. The wifeless house—it sounds like the fireless cooker—will soon take first place in Hongkong as the "vital problem of the day." Of course there are still plenty of folks left that will only be too ready to tell ye that you're lucky to have a house at all to be lonely in. Maybe the subject will inspire some of them special article writers that always try and tell us in four acts and a prologue much of what we already know and a lot we never had any ambition to know. Speaking about that reminds me that Macpherson got a nasty one in at me the other night, whether intentionally or not I've yet to discover. For close on three hours he had been giving me a mixed salad o' conversation, the principal ingredients of which I recollect afterwards, was the War Memorial, Bolshevikism, and the shameful price the Government had to pay for the hire o' the C.P.L. boats and the number o' times they had them gutted out and refitted. One of the times when he had come to the surface for air, I says to him, (I admit, nasty-like) "Look here Mac," says I, "that's fine, but to be perfectly

I'm sorry to tell you that it's all simply going in here" indicating my right ear and coming out here pointing to my left. "Just so, Robbie," says he. "Just so. Bet when's there to stop it?" I looked at him hard for a good five minutes after, but there was never a smile on his face I'm no' suré to this day whether it was the Government he was meaning for the entire absence of grey matter between my ears.

Yours truly,
ROBT. MacWHIRTER.

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THE SUGGESTED JESUIT COLLEGE.

A NOTE OF OBJECTION.

[*Hongkong Telegraph*, "Special"]

We published on Wednesday an interview with a prominent Portuguese gentleman on the proposal to establish a Jesuit College in Hongkong. As the question has been brought in circles outside the limited coterie of those who are furthering this scheme, we have considered it advisable to present the pros and cons of the matter before our readers, and have, therefore, for the purpose seen another Portuguese gentleman who has large trade interests in the Colony and whose interest in matters educational is keen.

The gentleman, in question, at the outset, stated that he was not enamoured of the suggestion. "I do not believe in the method of teaching of the Jesuits and in the ideas which they inculcate in the youths. It is well-known that their slogan is 'the end justifies the means.' They create trouble and are politicians under a hidden hand. Take any encyclopaedia and you will find this borne out. They are the only religious Order that have been hostile to the Allies during most of the period of the great world war. Although the Jesuits are composed of all nationalities, they elected a German as head of the Order. His name was Francis Xavier Wernz, and he was elected in Rome two or three years ago when Italy was at war. The head of the Jesuits, known as the Black Pope: I do not think the Roman Catholic Church will look with favour upon their coming here, because Hongkong is an Italian sphere of influence as far as Roman Catholicism goes. This is an Italian preserve. The Jesuits are priests and if they come here they would politically scheme. I do not think the Italian order would look upon it with much favour. Hongkong is under the jurisdiction of the Italian priests. No Catholic priests of any other nationality can exercise their religious function unless with the approval and sanction of the Italian mission. The head of the Italian mission is Bishop Pozzani."

In reply to a query as to what attitude the Spanish and French Missions would take, the gentleman referred to said the Spanish and French missions were business concerns. They managed properties but had no schools, nor performed any religious functions. They have their own private church. They maintain the missions and look after the interests of the Missions in the interior. That is their prime object. Their secondary object is to look after their properties."

Asked as to whether a Jesuit College would help to solve the educational problem of the Portuguese, the gentleman said: "It will divide us politically, socially and in every way."

"On the question as to whether another College is necessary, the gentleman interviewed said: Another Catholic College is a long-felt want among the Portuguese community. They say that the teaching here is not up to the standard in Shanghai, Manila and Singapore. I certainly agree with that view. There is room for higher grade Colleges, which we have not."

"You do not mean to say that the education you get in Hongkong is of a lower standard than

CORRESPONDENCE

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

AN APPEAL

Sir—I should be grateful if you would allow me to make an appeal through your paper. The hot weather will soon be upon us and cricket, football and hockey, which have done much to brighten the past months, will be finished. Only those who have lived in barracks know how monotonous Army life can be with no sport, and it is to help to relieve this that we are starting a Garrison Tennis League, in order to encourage tennis playing, not for the few, but for the many. Tennis, however, is an expensive game and there are already many calls on Army pay, therefore any gift of surplus rackets, balls, or even a net, will be very welcome, and if sent to Room 95, Peak Hotel, will be gratefully acknowledged by yours, etc.

REGINALD A. BUNDLE.
Chaplain to the Forces
Hon. Secretary.
Peak Hotel, 2nd April, 1919.

THE JESUIT COLLEGE.

Sir—I have read with much interest the article which appeared in your issue of yesterday under the heading "A Jesuit College for Hongkong," in which you stated: "They (the Portuguese community) consider the education that their children are receiving in the schools of the colony is not sufficient to equip them for the battle of life. This assertion is a somewhat bold one and probably will attract some controversy." Why do you call this assertion a somewhat bold one? Have not the Portuguese and the Catholics in Hongkong the same right as in other countries to seek a sound and high-class education for their children? Certainly they have.

The most fatal part of the policy of the Society was its

activity, wealth and importance as a great trading firm with branch houses scattered over the riches' countries of the world.

Its founder, with a wise instinct, had forbidden the accumulation of wealth; its own constitutions, as revised in the 84th decree of the sixth general congregation,

had forbidden all pursuit of a commercial nature, as also had various Popes, but nevertheless the trade went on unceasingly, necessarily with the full knowledge of the General unless it be pleaded that the system of obligatory espionage had completely broken down.

The first muttering of the storm which was soon to break was heard in a breve issued in 1741 by Benedict XIV., wherein he denounced the Jesuit offenders as "disobedient, contumacious, captious and reprobate persons," and enacted many stringent regulations for their better government. Finally, on July 21, 1753, the famous breve *Summi nos Redemptor* appeared, suppressing the Society of Jesus. This remarkable document opens by citing a long series of precedents for the suppression of religious orders by the Holy See. It then briefly sketches the objects and history of the Jesuits themselves. It speaks of their defiance of their own constitution, expressly revived by Paul V., forbidding them to meddle in politics, of the great ruin to souls caused by their quarrels with local ordinaries and the other religious orders, their condescension to heathen usages in the East and the disturbances resulting in persecutions of the church, which they had stirred up even in catholic countries, so that several Popes had been obliged to punish them. In Portugal, ranging themselves on the side of Dom Miguel, they fell with his cause and were exiled in 1834. There are some to this day in Lisbon under the name of "Fathers of the Faith."

Russia, which had been their warmest patron, drove them from St. Petersburg mainly on the plea of attempted proselytizing in the Imperial Army. In Great Britain, which they began to strangle over during the revolutionary troubles at the close of the 18th century and where, practically unaffected by the clause directed against them in the Emancipation act of 1829, they have been unmolested.

Yours etc.

AN OLD JESUIT PUPIL.
Hongkong, April 3, 1919.

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SATURDAY'S FOOTBALL

BARNARDO BOYS.

There are two good games at the Valley on Saturday, the Hongkong Club and the Navy meeting in the final match of the Hongkong League and Kowloon meeting, St. Joseph's College on the same ground.

The Club and Navy match will decide the winners of the Championship of the Hongkong League, but the Navy have the better chance as they only require a point to win the Championship, whereas the Club must beat the Navy, both teams having now finished their League Programme and the Navy being one point ahead. The match should be like all others between two Clubs this season, a very close affair, and both teams are fielding their strongest available.

The junior match is of a very interesting nature as Kowloon have upset several clubs this season and may give St. Joseph's a surprise. A win for Kowloon, however, is hardly to be expected, but a good struggle should result. The teams and officials are as follow:

Hongkong League.—Hongkong Club v. Navy, kick-off 4.15 p.m., Club ground, referee Mr. Wright.

2nd Division.—Hongkong League.—St. Joseph's College v. Kowloon, kick-off 2.30 p.m., Club ground, referee Mr. Emery.

The following players have been picked to represent the Hongkong Football Club in the game with the Royal Navy: G. Rodger, T. R. Chassels and J. McCubbin; B. Pascoe, J. Stewart and J. D. Carriere; W. Taylor, A. H. Clark, D. Reichelmann, H. McTavish and E. Riis Reserve; W. Hamilton.

BISLEY THIS YEAR.

The Army Council having given their approval to the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association being held at Bisley this year, arrangements will be made for a meeting to be held in July, of which further particulars will be announced in due course.

THE HONGKONG BED.

In connection with the local appeal for funds to endow a bed to be called "The Hongkong Bed," in memory of Barnardo boys who fell in the war, Mrs. H. E. Pollock acknowledges the following donations:

Hon. Mr. David Landale... \$100

Mr. H. Hancock 50

Mr. M. P. Beattie 50

"B" Anonymous 25

Mrs. Newall 25

Mrs. Dowbiggin 25

Mrs. Beavis 25

Mr. J. Reid 25

Mr. T. F. Hough 25

Mrs. Moron 20

Mrs. Ormiston 20

Mrs. Shellin 10

War Bonus 10

Mrs. Myburgh 5

Alfred Acknowledged... 713

Total..... \$1128

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S.S.	leave Hong-kong a-out	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NEELORE	17th April	2nd June	10th June
FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.		due Bombay about	
DUNERA	12th April	1st May	
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EMPEROR OF ASIA	29 May.	16 June.
MONTEAGLE	10 June.	4 July.
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	25 June.	14 July.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	9 July.	30 July.
EMPEROR OF ASIA	24 July.	11 Aug.
MONTEAGLE	15 Aug.	8 Sept.
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	21 Aug.	8 Sept.

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T. 12,300 Apr. at 11 a.m.

HAMA Kaga M. FRI., 4th

T. 12,300 Apr. at 11 a.m.

NAGASAKI & KOBE Nikko Maru TUES., 1st

T. 9,600 Apr. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI & KOBE Kamo M. SAT., 5th

T. 15,950 Apr. at noon.

LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Iyo Maru SAT., 19th

T. Apr. at noon.

MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane & Sydney Tensho Maru WED., 9th

T. Apr. at noon.

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco and Panama Canal Tensho Maru WED., 9th

T. Apr. at noon.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo Toyoko Maru Middle of

T. April.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon Rangoon Maru End on

T. April.

1. One Liner Shanghai to Manila.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA, S.C.—SEATTLE VIA MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, TOKAIKAJI AND TOKOHAMA.

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VICTORIA, VANCOUVER & TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEEL-

LUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MIJU, KOBE,

YOKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

"MANILA MARU" 13th April.

"ARABIA MARU" Thursday, 16th April.

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have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon

passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon

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"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 17th April.

KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY

"KAIGO MARU" Sunday, 6th April.

JAPAN PORTS—MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

"KENKON MARU" 13th April.

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(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

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BETWEEN
CHINA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, JAPAN
and SEATTLE.

S.S. "SENATOR"

SAILS FOR

SEATTLE—APRIL 20th.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

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JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

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FOR STRAITS AND LONDON

The S.S. "BENRINNES"

will be despatched as above on or about 3rd April 1919.

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CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK,
THE Steamship

From SAN FRANCISCO
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
AND SHANGHAI.

"SLAVIC PRINCE"
Capt. THOMAS BURCH, having
arrived from the above Port,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their goods are
being landed at their risk into
the Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited, Kowloon, and
stored at Consignee's risk and
expense.

The above mentioned vessel
having arrived from the above
mentioned Ports, consignees of
cargo are hereby informed that
their cargo will be landed at
their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd.,
Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's
risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby
notified that they must produce
an Import Permit signed by the
Superintendent of Imports &
Exports, Hongkong, before Bills
of Lading can be countersigned.
All broken, chafed, and damaged
goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined on FRIDAY, 4th April
1919 at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented
within FIFTEEN DAYS of the
steamer's arrival here, after
which date they cannot be recog-
nized.

No claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the
Godowns and all goods remaining
undelivered after April 3rd will
be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LTD.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1919

CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO,
HONOLULU, SHANGHAI
& MANILA.

The Steamship

"NANKING"

Having arrived from Vancouver
B.C. via ports, on March
26th, 1919, consignees are hereby
notified that their cargo is being
landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra-hazardous
godowns of the Holt's Wharf
and stored at consignee's risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged
cargo is to be left in the
godown, until Tuesday April 1st,
when they will be examined by
Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke,
at 10 a.m. Tuesday April 1st, 1919.

Claims will not be admitted
unless examined by our Surveyors,
Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke,
prior to the above date.

All claims must be presented
within a month of the steamer's
arrival here after which they
will not be recognized.

No claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the
godown.

All goods remaining after April
1st, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

Consignees are requested to
send in their bills of lading for
counter-signature.

subject to rent.

All chafed, broken and damaged
packages will be landed into
Company's Godown where they
will be examined on Saturday,
5th April 1919 at 10 a.m.

No claim will be entertained
after the goods have left the
ship's side or Company's
lighters & Godown.

All claims against the steamer
must be presented within 2 weeks
of the ship's arrival, otherwise
they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

The ROBERT DOLLAR COY.

Agents.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1919.

TIDE TABLE.

From 31st Mar. to 6th Apr.

High Water

Low Water

Hongkong

Mean

A HAWKER TRICKED.

How by complicated machinations a cunning Chinese (whose name we will call Ah Wong) relieved of a sum of \$115 a confederate, who was blessed with some money but little brains, was related at the Magistracy this morning to Mr. G. N. Orme. The victim is a marine hawker, and Ah Wong conspired with a confederate to rob him of his money. Having laid their plans carefully, they set their conspiracy in motion. The confederate went to the hawker and with oily words, told him of a large consignment of old iron on the Fuk Lau which could be bought dirt-cheap, for \$100. Whilst his confederate was decoying the hawker into a sampan with the money, Ah Wong had not been idle. He secured another sampan, and rowing into midstream he waited for their arrival. Then flourishing a formidable-looking truncheon, Ah Wong boarded the sampan and announced ostentatiously that he was a policeman coming to arrest them for being opium-smugglers. So as not to arouse their suspicious by being too eager, he made a great show of searching the boat, then the boatpeople, and finally transferred his attention to the hawker's pockets and relieved him of \$115. The hawker was inclined to protest at first, but Ah Wong assured him that his money was in safe keeping. The boat was turned back to the shore, and the accomplice, announcing that he was off to fetch the hauliffs, made his escape. Ah Wong tried to slip away after him, but was detained by the hawker who had now begun to sense that there was something "fishy" about the affair.

Ah Wong got six weeks from the Magistrate this morning.

THE CORONET.

NEW PROGRAMME.

The high standard of excellence at which the Coronet has always aimed, and has succeeded in well establishing its reputation by the pleasing programme being given to-night and to-morrow. This includes an absorbing drama entitled "The Children of the House," combining a well-depicted story, some of the most fascinating and artistic scenery, and several gripping situations. It concerns the life of a beautiful girl who is married to a wealthy though selfish man whose love for her has waned, and who favours a notorious dancier. In her misery the neglected wife turns to her old sweetheart. An elopement is planned but circumstances alter. The husband has associated with a gang of thieves who have robbed his father's bank. In a chase after the gang, the selfish husband is killed, and his wife thus left free to marry her old sweetheart.

In addition to this, the British Gazette No. 511 to 515, showing Armistice Celebrations at Home, and the surrender of the German Fleet, are screened.

The whole of the satisfying programme is roundel by a Harold Lloyd comedy, too screamingly funny for words.

ARMY GROUP IN COMMONS.
Invitations have been issued by Army members of the House of Commons to all M.P.s who have rendered service in the military forces of the Crown to meet to discuss the formation of an Army Parliamentary group. General Sir A. Hunter, Major-General J. H. Davidson, Major Sir S. Scott, Colonel Yate, Brigadier-General Hickman, and Lieutenant-Colonel Mildmay are among the signatories of the invitation.

WELSH MOUNTAIN MOVING.
As a result of the landslide at the little industrial village of Victoria, near Ebbw Vale, the general position is becoming increasingly serious. The thaw recently immediately put the mountain-side in motion again, and the movement since has been rapid. The houses previously affected were taken down, but the slide is now extending northwards, and houses quite safe a week ago are now in a very dangerous position.

HARDEN AND THE EX-KAISER.

PAINFUL ADMISSIONS.

Brussels, Feb. 15.—The Soir continues to-night its series of articles under the heading of "Germany's New Way of Looking at Things" by an interview with Maximilian Harden. The paper announces that the officer who has placed these conversations on record is Lieut. Maurice Berger, who has been on a Government mission to Berlin.

"Germany was slowly turning towards a more constitutional regime," said M. Harden. "I do not think that if the war had not occurred we should have ever seen the Republic. Still, what has happened shows how shallow were the roots of our monarchy."

"Is there a chance of restoration?" asked the Belgian officer. "It is not impossible; the old regime has probably retained some of its supporters. I think, however, that it would only be as the result of very grave disorders that a restoration would be possible."

"What will be the sentiment of Germany if the Allies demand the extradition and trial of the Kaiser?"

"I think the Allies would make a mistake. The Kaiser's present punishment is as cruel as his worst enemies could desire; he should not be made a martyr."

"Further, in a question such as responsibility for the war, it is very difficult to establish sufficiently precise facts to obtain conviction. It is the thirty years of the reign of William II. which carry the responsibility for the war. It is the teaching which has poisoned the youth; it is the spirit of militarism that has been soaked into the people."

"The Kaiser in the end was drawn into it himself—perhaps against his own sentiments. He was not warlike, he was not even courageous, and I know that he had a struggle to conquer his personal resistance before he could be brought to sign the mobilisation decree."

"But once in the war it was he who kept alive the national hatred; it was he who authorised the methods of war for which the world will never pardon us. Believe me, it is terribly painful for me to have to admit this."

"But no protest against these methods was ever raised in Germany," persisted the officer.

Poor people!" sighed Harden. "They did not know, and do not know now. They loyally believed that right was on their side; if they had not they would not have fought and suffered as they did. They believed in a coalition against Germany; they did not understand that England, France, and Russia had no other object than to protect themselves against the adventurous designs of the Kaiser. They did not understand that the violation of Belgium was a crime which turned the entire universe against Germany."

"They are still certain that if Germany had not invaded Belgium, England and France were ready to do so. Personally, I do not think France ever thought of such a thing, and if she had England would not have permitted it."

"But it was an old idea of the Kaiser's. In one of his outbursts he once said to Leopold II.: 'If there is a war I shall go through Belgium, if she resists Belgium won't exist any longer!'"

Harden returned to the fact that there was no protest in Germany against the Belgian aggression or the methods of war to lay emphasis on the system of aggression and the lies with which the people were fed.

He also made this curious observation, that now that people's eyes are open not only do the actors in the tragedy hesitate to admit Germany's guilt, but people who have lost a son, a brother, or a husband want to cling to the belief that they have suffered their bereavement in a good cause. They think it would take from the dignity of their grief if they recognised that the cause for which the country had fought was a criminal one.

"All the newspapers supported the war," added the editor of *Zukunft*, "and a newspaper will never admit being wrong until the last extremity."

Harden blames Scheidemann and his friends for not admitting

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

MANUFACTURING PROGRESS
IN JAPAN.

A writer in the Imperial and Foreign Trade Supplement of the Times points out that the withdrawal of European nations from competition in the markets of Asia and Australia, and the increasing popularity in China of Japanese goods, have been extremely favourable to manufacturing progress. At the same time these otherwise favourable circumstances have had their drawbacks, as, for instance, in the cotton spinning industry, which at one period was unable to get sufficient supplies, a highly essential article usually supplied by Great Britain. Very little has been done by Japan in the way of making textile machinery. The American machinery which has been imported is considerably dearer and less durable, so British makers ought not to find it difficult to recover the trade. High cost of coal, advances in wages, increased freights scarcity of tonnage, and trade restrictions imposed by the Allies are hindrances which have been experienced, particularly by some industrial companies whose dividends during the past year have had a tendency to decrease, though others continued to experience remarkable prosperity.

The high price of coal has resulted in an increased demand for hydro-electric power. During the war Japan's exports of cotton cloth have been multiplied fivefold in value, and the Government realises that if the markets newly gained in China, India, the Dutch East Indies, Australia, and the Philippines are to be retained, the quality of Japanese cotton cloths must bear comparison with that of cloths of British and other production. Japanese manufacturers will therefore be required by the Government to keep their exports up to a fixed high standard. It is not easy at present to see clearly for what British goods the demand in Japan is likely to be most favourable. The fact that Japan is rapidly extending her own manufacturing industries undoubtedly means that certain goods will no longer be imported, but it does not necessarily mean that Japan will become a less valuable market on the whole for the products of British industries. On the contrary, the demand for European goods should increase pro rata with her general progress. Machinery, and factory equipment, motors, motor vehicles, electrical goods, and power plant, and chemicals are lines which British manufacturers should bear in mind in considering opportunities for renewed trade with Japan. An increasing demand may be expected for internal combustion engines, for harbour boats and fishing vessels. Before the war Great Britain was the largest supplier of gas, petroleum, and hot-air engines, which totalled about £120,000 a year in value. At present most of the engines required are being built in Japan, and Japanese manufacturers are able to supply consumers' requirements, but their quality is not equal to that of British productions. In view of the threatened world-wide wool shortage it is of interest to note that Japan aspires to independence as a wool-producing nation. At present its production of wool is almost nothing, whilst raw wool was imported in 1917 to the value of £3,111,000. The Government has imported from Australia sheep for breeding and started three national sheep farms. It is proposed, in due course, to establish model sheep farms in various parts of Japan, and good breeding stock will be supplied from the national graziers to private breeders and graziers.

BATH ASSEMBLY ROOMS SOLD.

The historic Assembly Rooms at Bath have been sold and acquired by a number of gentlemen, headed by the Rector of Walcot, to be used as a social centre for young men and young women, and also as a club on "Red Triangle" lines for all discharged soldiers.

Germany's wrong-doings in the origin and conduct of the war, and criticises them for engaging the attention of their "clients" in economic questions. "As if there were any economic questions for us now! We are all poor. Our economic life is nothing more than an economic death."

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B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

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H. K. & S. Banks	b. \$705 ss. 710	
MARINE INSURANCES		
Cantons	b. \$345 ss. 45	
North Chines	b. 150	
Unions	b. \$195	
Yangtzes	b. \$285	
Far Easterns	b. 25	

FIRE INSURANCES.

	SHIPPING	
China Fires	b. \$170	
H. K. Fire	b. \$330	
INDIA	b. \$192 ss. 28	
Steamboat	b. \$24	
Indos (Pref.)	b. \$82	
Indos (Def.)	b. \$159	
Shells	b. 160/- ss. 152/5	
Ferries	b. \$36	

REFINERIES.

	MINING	
Kailans	b. \$125	
Langkangs Combined	b. \$23	
Raubs	b. 2	
Tremohs	b. 40/-	
Urals	b. \$10	

DOCKS, WHARVES,
GODOWNS, &c.

H. K. Wharves	b. 124 ss. 124/1	
Docks	b. \$155 ss. 154/5	
Shai Docks	b. \$131	
N. Engineering	b. \$201	

LANDS, HOTELS
AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals	b. \$106	
H. K. Hotels	b. \$93	
Land-Invest	b. \$15	
H. K. Electric	b. \$8	
Kloons Lands	b. \$94	
L. Reclamation	b. \$17	
West Points	b. \$69	

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos	b. \$240	
Kung Yiks	b. & ss. 233	
Tau Kunk Mows	b. \$154	
Orientals	b. \$70	
Shai Cottons	b. \$175	
Yangtszeapoos	b. \$10 55/59	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Green Islands	b. \$770	
Borneos	b. \$13 20	
C. Light & P. b. cum rights	b. ex. div. \$73	
Dairy Farms	b. \$23	
H. K. Electrics	b. \$78	
Macao Electrics	b. \$33	
Ropes	b. \$37	
Trans. Low Level	b. \$785	
Trans. Peak, old	b. \$71	
Trans. Peak, new	b. cta. \$75	
Laundries	b. \$350	
Steel Foundries	b. \$12	
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Watsons	b. \$61	
Wm. Powells	b. \$11	
Wm. Wiseman's	b. \$28	

EX-SOLDIER'S CRAZE FOR
COLOUR.

FUTURE OF THE PORT OF SHANGHAI.

PROPOSED HARBOUR IN HANGCHOW BAY.

The question of the future of Shanghai as a world port is one (says the N. C. Daily News) which is attracting attention from a number of quarters at the present time in view of the recognition of the general tendency of ocean-going steamers to increase largely in draught, an increase which it is generally thought will be such as to make it impossible for many of the vessels to be laid down in the future to reach this port unless vast works are carried out. The scheme which was drawn up by Mr. von Heidenstam might be briefly described as one calculated to transform the Huangpu into a huge inland bay, by means of locks etc. to increase the depth of the lake and to render more easy the passage of the Fair Flats. The only other alternative seems to be the transference of the port of Shanghai to some other and more convenient locality. This is the effect of the very interesting scheme of Mr. Sidney J. Powell A.M. Inst. C. E., which comprises the establishment of a new harbour at the entrance to Hangchow Bay on the northern side and to the west of Yangtze Cape, a site 28 miles from Shanghai, 18 miles from the Huangpu River, connection with which would be made by means of the improvement of the already existing shallow creeks, and 10 miles from the North Shabille lighthouse.

SOME PRECEDENTS.
One of the objections which immediately suggests itself to the scheme is the distance of the new harbour from the Settlement, but this is met by Mr. Powell, who points out that the merchants of Buenos Aires found it necessary to build the harbour of Bahia Blanca, 300 miles away to afford facilities for deep draught vessels, that the port of Rosario designed to care for more coasting vessels in 150 miles from Buenos Aires, while the outer harbour of Los Angeles, California, owned and operated by the city, is some 25 miles distant from it, with a depth of 35 ft. at low water and closed harbour of 615 acres. These facts would seem to do away with any objection on the head of distance from Shanghai, and when the further arguments of Mr. Powell are taken into consideration the case for the adoption of the scheme seems to be all the more strengthened.

WHARF FRONTAGES ON THE HUANGPU.

On the economic side of his suggestion, Mr. Powell advances the proposition that Shanghai has reached its maximum land value and, unless a means for concentric growth is provided, the value of land will begin to decline. The available length of wharf frontage on the Settlement side of the Huangpu is roughly five miles, which when it is fully developed will be sufficient to accommodate 50 steamers alongside. Even with the inclusion of the Pootung side, which is at present at a disadvantage without rail connection, the limit of the port would seem to be a capacity for dealing with 150 steamers, whereas from personal observation Mr. Powell is able to say that so long as 12 years ago he counted 152 steamers in Hongkong at one time. None of the wharves at present are rail connected, it is impossible to upload an ocean-going vessel on one side of a wharf into a coasting steamer on the other, and cargo destined for up-river or along the coast has to be handled in a most expensive manner, even necessitating temporary storage in godowns.

Mr. Powell would construct his new harbour on the site already indicated entailing the construction of a three-mile breakwater, correctly aligned with three openings bridged over, to serve the ebb and flow of the tide. Reclamation would be carried out to the two fathom line from the western shore end of the breakwater, the reclaimed area to be duly protected by camping along with facilities for light draught shipping, while dredged areas of 200 acres would extend out to the five fathom line—a natural five fathom line and the end of the breakwater, the depth of the dredged area being thus 32 ft.

Railway connection with the Shangha-Hangchow Railway would be made north of the Seungkiang station with a branch line on the east bank of the Huangpu making connection to wharves on the Pootung side of the river at Shanghai. All this, together with the cost of erecting a wharf 1,000 ft. long for berthing four steamers, two on each side, the erection of two godowns on the wharf 200ft. by 80ft. is estimated to cost Tls. 17,300,000. The acreage of the harbour estimated is equal that of the Port of London.

EASY ACCESS.

The adoption of such a scheme would obviate the present necessity of steamers drawing 30ft. of water or more, having to wait for high tide in order to pass over the Flats at the mouth of the Yangtze, the necessity for expert, and consequently expensive, piloting would be done away with, for the proposed harbour could be approached over a large area in equal soundings, the two existing lighthouses on the North Shabille Island, Gutzlaff and the new light at the end of the proposed breakwater being all the lights necessary to make the harbour.

Stress is also laid upon the facility with which direct rail communication with the harbour could be secured and maintained; improved waterways connecting to the Huangpu would afford means of communication for light draught barges, tow-boats and lighters, while the rail run between the new harbour and Shanghai should not take more than an hour.

If, as is Mr. Powell's opinion, it is a practical impossibility greatly to deepen the Flats, it would seem that a natural five fathom line is the next best thing to be sought and it is claimed that the nearest spot at which this is found is at Yangtze Cape, where the culpe-like indentation is kept clear of silt by the inclination of the river. The locking of the Huangpu at Woosung, Mr. Powell considers to be attended by serious disadvantages. The Bar would lose the advantages of the ebb scour and would silt up, making it expensive for deep draught steamers to approach the suggested lock gate, while the conversion of the Huangpu into a lake would afford no facilities for draining off impurities during heavy rain to the detriment of the health of the Settlement, while there would also be a probability created that the Huangpu would revert to its ancient course into the Hangchow Bay unless further and expensive conservancy works were undertaken.

CONSTITUTIVES' LABOUR.
Speaking on the tuberculosis problem at the Royal Institute of Public Health recently Dr. P. C. Verrill-Jones (Cambridgeshire Tuberculosis Colony) advocated as the real solution of the problem a State subsidy of tuberculosis labour. People were too apt to take consumptives at their face value and expect more work from them than they were capable of doing. They must get rid of the fallacy that tuberculosis labour could be made to pay, and concentrate upon human and voluntary segregation;

CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"KAGA MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 10th April, 1919, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents:

Hongkong, 4th April, 1919.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

"PERSIA MARU,"

From SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU JAPAN PORTS MANILA.

The above named steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bill of Lading for counter-signature and to take immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 7th April, 1919, at 5 P.M., will be landed at consignees risk, and expense, and delivery must be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 10th April, 1919, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be affected.

No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged goods will be landed into Company's Godowns, where they will be examined on 10th April 1919 at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 24th April 1919.

T. DAICO,

Manager:

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1919.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The U.S. CELTIC PRINCE is due to arrive here from New York towards the end of April.

The American & Manchuria Line "JITAROZM" left New York for Hongkong, Manila and Singapore on the 4th March and may be expected to arrive at this port on the 20th May.

The P. & O. "INAMINOKA" left Singapore for this port on the 27th inst. and is due here on the 4th April, at about noon.

The T. K. K. "PERSIA MARU" recently released from War service will leave Nagasaki Va ch 31st direct for Hongkong arriving here on the 4th April.

The R.M.S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN left Yokohama for Vancouver on the 28th March and is due at Vancouver on the 18th of the 31st April.

The R.M.S. KEYWEST left Yokohama for M. j. on the 1st April and is due at Moji on or about the 3rd April.

The R.M.S. EMPRESS OF ASIA left Nagasaki for Kobe on the 2nd April, and is due at Kobe on or about the 3rd April.

The T. K. F. is in receipt of telegraphic advice that the "TENYO M. RU" left San Francisco Va ch 4th and is due to arrive at this port on the 1st April.

The P. & O. "CHEONG SHING" left Singapore for this port on the 1st inst. and is due here on the 8th instant at about daylight.

HOTEL LISTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Abraham E S Harris Mr. & Mrs. A Adcock Capt. J. Hammill Mr. & Mrs. E G Brown C F Becker Capt. & Mrs. Brathwaite H Innes Capt. & Mrs. R Blaney Mr. & Mrs. S John Mr. & Mrs. M Byers Capt. G John Mr. & Mrs. E Bonchester Dr. A Joseph E B Blackburn Mr. & Mrs. D. E. Van Bell Telon Mr. E. R. Kidd E. C. Brooks R. Krof. C. H. Brownell W. G. Keastor Mrs. A. Beauchamp Mr. & Mrs. Kockleburgh H. L. Breckinpear O. T. Little Mr. & Mrs. H. Back Major & Mrs. Lloyd Mrs. W. O. Black Master Liddell Mrs. Brigham Miss Lutris Madam. Boatman Mr. & Mrs. Allday Mr. & Mrs. Branch Capt. & Mrs. Leahy Mr. & Mrs. B. Carvalho Dr. A. Mullis G. Clark Mr. & Mrs. J. C. McIlroy Mrs. C. Claxton A. A. Mullis Miss Cox F. W. McFee H. G. Clarence S. Mourie Mrs. A. Carter Mrs. & Miss Mason M. & V. S. Makil Mr. & Mrs. M. Mcintosh Capt. W. H. I. Martin A. B. Marrett Mr. & Mrs. A. Carvalho Dr. A. Mullis G. Clark Mr. & Mrs. J. C. McIlroy Mrs. C. Claxton A. A. Mullis Miss Cox F. W. McFee H. G. Clarence S. Mourie Mrs. A. Carter Mrs. & Miss Mason M. & V. S. Makil Mr. & Mrs. M. Mcintosh Capt. W. H. I. Martin A. B. Marrett Mr. & Mrs. A. Carvalho Dr. A. Mullis G. Clark Mr. & Mrs. J. C. McIlroy Mrs. C. Claxton A. A. Mullis Miss Cox F. W. McFee H. G. Clarence S. Mourie Mrs. A. Carter Mrs. & Miss Mason M. & V. S. Makil Mr. & Mrs. M. Mcintosh Capt. W. H. I. Martin A. B. Marrett Mr. & Mrs. A. Carvalho Dr. A. Mullis G. Clark Mr. & Mrs. J. C. McIlroy Mrs. C. Claxton A. A. Mullis Miss Cox F. W. McFee H. G. Clarence S. Mourie Mrs. A. Carter Mrs. & Miss Mason M. & V. S. Makil Mr. & Mrs. M. Mcintosh Capt. W. H. I. Martin A. B. Marrett Mr. & Mrs. A. Carvalho Dr. A. Mullis G. Clark Mr. & Mrs. J. C. McIlroy Mrs. C. Claxton A. A. Mullis Miss Cox F. W. McFee H. G. Clarence S. Mourie Mrs. A. Carter Mrs. & Miss Mason M. & V. S. Makil Mr. & Mrs. M. Mcintosh Capt. W. H. I. Martin A. B. Marrett Mr. & Mrs. A. Carvalho Dr. A. Mullis G. Clark Mr. & Mrs. J. C. McIlroy Mrs. C. Claxton A. A. Mullis Miss Cox F. W. McFee H. G. Clarence S. Mourie Mrs. A. Carter Mrs. & Miss Mason M. & V. S. Makil Mr. & Mrs. M. Mcintosh Capt. W. H. I. Martin A. B. Marrett Mr. & Mrs. A. Carvalho Dr. A. Mullis G. Clark Mr. & Mrs. J. C. McIlroy Mrs. C. Claxton A. A. Mullis Miss Cox F. W. McFee H. G. Clarence S. Mourie Mrs. A. Carter Mrs. & Miss Mason M. & V. S. Makil Mr. & Mrs. M. Mcintosh Capt. W. H. I. Martin A. B. Marrett Mr. & Mrs. A. Carvalho Dr. A. Mullis G. Clark Mr. & Mrs. J. C. McIlroy Mrs. C. Claxton A. A. Mullis Miss Cox F. W. McFee H. G. Clarence S. Mourie Mrs. A. Carter Mrs. & Miss Mason M. & V. S. Makil Mr. & Mrs. M. Mcintosh Capt. W. H. I. Martin A. B. Marrett Mr. & Mrs. A. Carvalho Dr. A. Mullis G. Clark Mr. & Mrs. J. C. McIlroy Mrs. C. Claxton A. A. Mullis Miss Cox F. W. McFee H. G. Clarence S. Mourie Mrs. A. Carter Mrs. & Miss Mason M. & V. S. Makil Mr. & Mrs. M. Mcintosh Capt. W. H. I. Martin A. B. Marrett Mr. & Mrs. A. Carvalho Dr. A. Mullis G. Clark Mr. & Mrs. J. C. McIlroy Mrs. C. Claxton A. A. Mullis Miss Cox F. W. McFee H. G. Clarence S. Mourie Mrs. A. Carter Mrs. & Miss Mason M. & V. S. Makil Mr. & Mrs. M. Mcintosh Capt. W. H. I. Martin A. B. Marrett Mr. & Mrs. A. Carvalho Dr. A. Mullis G. Clark Mr. & Mrs. J. C. McIlroy Mrs. C. Claxton A. A. Mullis Miss Cox F. W. McFee H. G. Clarence S. Mourie Mrs. A. Carter Mrs. & Miss Mason M. & V. S. Makil Mr. & Mrs. M. Mcintosh Capt. W. H. I. Martin A. B. Marrett Mr. & Mrs. A. Carvalho Dr. A. Mullis G. Clark Mr. & Mrs. J. C. McIlroy Mrs. C. Claxton A. A. Mullis Miss Cox F. W. McFee H. G. Clarence S. Mourie Mrs. A. Carter Mrs. & Miss Mason M. & V. S. Makil Mr. & Mrs. M. Mcintosh Capt. W. H. I. Martin A. B. Marrett Mr. & Mrs. A. Carvalho Dr. A. Mullis G. Clark Mr. & Mrs. J. C. McIlroy Mrs. C. Claxton A. A. Mullis Miss Cox F. W. McFee H. G. Clarence S. Mourie Mrs. A. Carter Mrs. & Miss Mason M. & V. S. Makil Mr. & Mrs. M. Mcintosh Capt. W. H. I. Martin A. B. Marrett Mr. & Mrs. A. Carvalho Dr. A. Mullis G. Clark Mr. & Mrs. J. C. McIlroy Mrs. C. Claxton A. A. Mullis Miss Cox F. W. McFee H. G. Clarence S. Mourie Mrs. A. Carter Mrs. & Miss Mason M. & V. S. Makil Mr. & Mrs. M. Mcintosh Capt. W. H. I. Martin A. B. Marrett Mr. & Mrs. A. Carvalho Dr. A. Mullis G. Clark Mr. & Mrs. J. C. McIlroy Mrs. C. Claxton A. A. Mullis Miss Cox F. W. McFee H. G. Clarence S. Mourie Mrs. A. Carter Mrs. & Miss Mason M. & V. S. Makil Mr. & Mrs. M. Mcintosh Capt. W. H. I. Martin A. B. Marrett Mr. & Mrs. A. Carvalho Dr. A. Mullis G. Clark Mr. & Mrs. J. C. McIlroy Mrs. C. Claxton A. A. Mullis Miss Cox F. W. McFee H. G. Clarence S. Mourie Mrs. A. Carter Mrs. & Miss Mason M. & V. S. Makil Mr. & Mrs. M. Mcintosh Capt. W. H. I. Martin A. B. Marrett Mr. & Mrs. A. Carvalho Dr. A. Mullis G. Clark Mr. & Mrs. J. C. McIlroy Mrs. C. Claxton A. A. Mullis Miss Cox F. W. McFee H. G. Clarence S. Mourie Mrs. A. Carter Mrs. & Miss Mason M. & V. S. Makil Mr. & Mrs. M. Mcintosh Capt. W. H. I. Martin A. B. Marrett Mr. & Mrs. A. Carvalho Dr. A. Mullis G. Clark Mr. & Mrs. J. C. McIlroy Mrs. C. Claxton A. A. Mullis Miss Cox F. W. McFee H. G. Clarence S. Mourie Mrs. A. Carter Mrs. & Miss Mason M. & V. S. Makil Mr. & Mrs. M. Mcintosh Capt. W. H. I. Martin A. B. Marrett Mr. & Mrs. A. Carvalho Dr. A. Mullis G. Clark Mr. & Mrs. J. C. McIlroy Mrs. C. Claxton A. A. Mullis Miss Cox F. W. McFee H. G. Clarence S. Mourie Mrs. A. Carter Mrs. & Miss Mason M. & V. S. Makil Mr. & Mrs. M. Mcintosh Capt. W. H. I. Martin A. B. Marrett Mr. & Mrs. A. Carvalho Dr. A. Mullis G. Clark Mr. & Mrs. J. C. McIlroy Mrs. C. Claxton A. A. Mullis Miss Cox F. W. McFee H. G. Clarence S. Mourie Mrs. A. Carter Mrs. & Miss Mason M. & V. S. Makil Mr. & Mrs. M. Mcintosh Capt. W. H. I. Martin A. B. Marrett Mr. & Mrs. A. Carvalho Dr. A. Mullis G. Clark Mr. & Mrs. J. C. McIlroy Mrs. C. Claxton A. A. Mullis Miss Cox F. W. McFee H. G. Clarence S. Mourie Mrs. A. Carter Mrs. & Miss Mason M. & V. S. Makil Mr. & Mrs. M. Mcintosh Capt. W. H. I. Martin A. B. Marrett Mr. & Mrs. A. Carvalho Dr. A. Mullis G. Clark Mr. & Mrs. J. C. McIlroy Mrs. C. Claxton A. A. Mullis Miss Cox F. W. McFee H. G. Clarence S. Mourie Mrs. A. Carter Mrs. & Miss Mason M. & V. S. Makil Mr. & Mrs. M. Mcintosh Capt. W. H. I. Martin A. B. Marrett Mr. & Mrs. A. Carvalho Dr. A. Mullis G. Clark Mr. & Mrs. J. C. McIlroy Mrs. C. Claxton A. A. Mullis Miss Cox F. W. McFee H. G. Clarence S. Mourie Mrs. A. Carter Mrs. & Miss Mason M. & V. S. Makil Mr. & Mrs. M. Mcintosh Capt. W. H. I. Martin A. B. Marrett Mr. & Mrs. A. Carvalho Dr. A. Mullis G. Clark Mr. & Mrs. J. C. McIlroy Mrs. C. Claxton A. A. Mullis Miss Cox F. W. McFee H. G. Clarence S. Mourie Mrs. A. Carter Mrs. & Miss Mason M. & V. S. Makil Mr. & Mrs. M. Mcintosh Capt. W. H. I. Martin A. B. Marrett Mr. & Mrs. A. Carvalho Dr. A. Mullis G. Clark Mr. & Mrs. J. C. McIlroy Mrs. C. Claxton A. A. Mullis Miss Cox F. W. McFee H. G. Clarence S. Mourie Mrs. A. Carter Mrs. & Miss Mason M. & V. S. Makil Mr. & Mrs. M. Mcintosh Capt. W. H. I. Martin A. B. Marrett Mr. & Mrs. A. Carvalho Dr. A. Mullis G. Clark Mr. & Mrs. J. C. McIlroy Mrs. C. Claxton A. A. Mullis Miss Cox F. W. McFee H. G. Clarence S. Mourie Mrs. A. Carter Mrs. & Miss Mason M. & V. S. Makil Mr. & Mrs. M. Mcintosh Capt. W. H. I. Martin A. B. Marrett Mr. & Mrs. A. Carvalho Dr. A. Mullis G. Clark Mr. & Mrs. J. C. McIlroy Mrs. C. Claxton A. A. Mullis Miss Cox F. W. McFee H. G. Clarence S. Mourie Mrs. A. Carter Mrs. & Miss Mason M. & V. S. Makil Mr. & Mrs. M. Mcintosh Capt. W. H. I. Martin A. B. Marrett Mr. & Mrs. A. Carvalho Dr. A. Mullis G. Clark Mr. & Mrs. J. C. McIlroy Mrs. C. Claxton A. A. Mullis Miss Cox F. W. McFee H. G. Clarence S. Mourie Mrs. A. Carter Mrs. & Miss Mason M. & V. S. Makil Mr. & Mrs. M. Mcintosh Capt. W. H. I. Martin A. B. Marrett Mr. & Mrs. A. Carvalho Dr. A. Mullis G. Clark Mr. & Mrs. J. C. McIlroy Mrs. C. Claxton A. A. Mullis Miss Cox F. W. McFee H. G. Clarence S. Mourie Mrs. A. Carter Mrs. & Miss Mason M. & V. S. Makil Mr. & Mrs. M. Mcintosh Capt. W. H. I. Martin A. B. Marrett Mr. & Mrs. A. Carvalho Dr. A. Mullis G. Clark Mr. & Mrs. J. C. McIlroy Mrs. C. Claxton A. A. Mullis Miss

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. FRIDAY.

RELEASE OF OBJECTORS.

REPLY TO LABOUR DEPUTATION.

Mr. Shinn, Home Secretary, replied recently to a deputation from the Labour Party, which urged the immediate release of the 1,500 conscientious objectors now in prison. He said he regretted he could not make any definite statement as to the future, but the Secretary for War and himself were giving very careful consideration to the question, and hoped very shortly to bring a scheme before the Cabinet.

It was a mistake to think that all the men at present in prison were conscientious men. Only a couple of days ago he received a petition from a conscientious objector in Wandsworth (not complaining of the conduct of a large number of other men serving sentences there as conscientious objectors) and, while the writer declared, ought never to be called conscientious objectors.

He would assume for the moment, however, that all the men were sincere. It could not be denied that a long period of imprisonment was bound to have a certain effect upon the health of the men concerned, although the figures and statements on this subject, to which considerable publicity had been given, were very much exaggerated.

As regards the question of release in a body, he thought the deputation did not quite realise the difficulties on the way. All soldiers were anxious to get demobilised, and there could be no doubt that if the men who had fought during the war and were still retained in the Army knew that conscientious objectors were being released and discharged from the Army en bloc, a very bitter feeling would be roused. That was a question the Government were bound to consider.

With regard to the question of the health of the men, whenever there was the faintest excuse on medical grounds the men were released at once.

80 CO'S TRIED SINCE ARMISTICE. Hobart and Porter two conscientious objectors, who have already served over two years' hard labour, have again been sentenced to two years' hard labour by court martial at Hounslow Barracks and removed to Wormwood Scrubs. This makes 80 conscientious objectors who have been court martialled since the armistice. The majority have been sentenced to two years' hard labour.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/1 Demand	3/2 15/16
'0 d/s	3/2 1/16
60 d/s	3/3 3/16
4 m/s	3/3 5/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	138%
T/T Japan	47%
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York	75
T/T Java	188%
T/T Karts	N. m.
T/T France	443
Demand, Paris	443
BUYING.	
4 m/s, L/C	3/4
5 m/s, D/P	3/4 4
6 m/s, L/C	3/4 5
30 d/s, Sydney and Melbourne	3/4 3
30 d/s, San Francisco & New York	75
4 m/s, Paris	46 1/4
5 m/s, France	46 1/4
5 m/s, France	46 1/4
Demand, Germany	46 1/4
5 m/s, New York	75 1/2
T/T comb. v.	Nom.
Lew and. B. May	-
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	-
Demand, Manila	1554
Demand, Singapore	138%
In Haiphong	Nom.
On Bangkok	47%
Soviet Russia	6 lu Nom.
Gold leaf per oz	41.40
Bar Silver, per oz	49.8/16
London	
2d April	

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
Hongkong 50 cts sub.	8 1/2% dis.
10	8 1/2% dis.
5	4 1/2% dis.
Canton	5% dis.

NOTICE.

WISEMAN, LTD.

TEA DANCES
TO-DAY

FRIDAY, 4th April.

D. M. GOODALL,
Manager.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTHERN CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION for membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1919.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

The first Gymkhana meeting of the season will be held at Happy Valley on Saturday, the 5th April 1919, commencing at 3.15 p.m.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

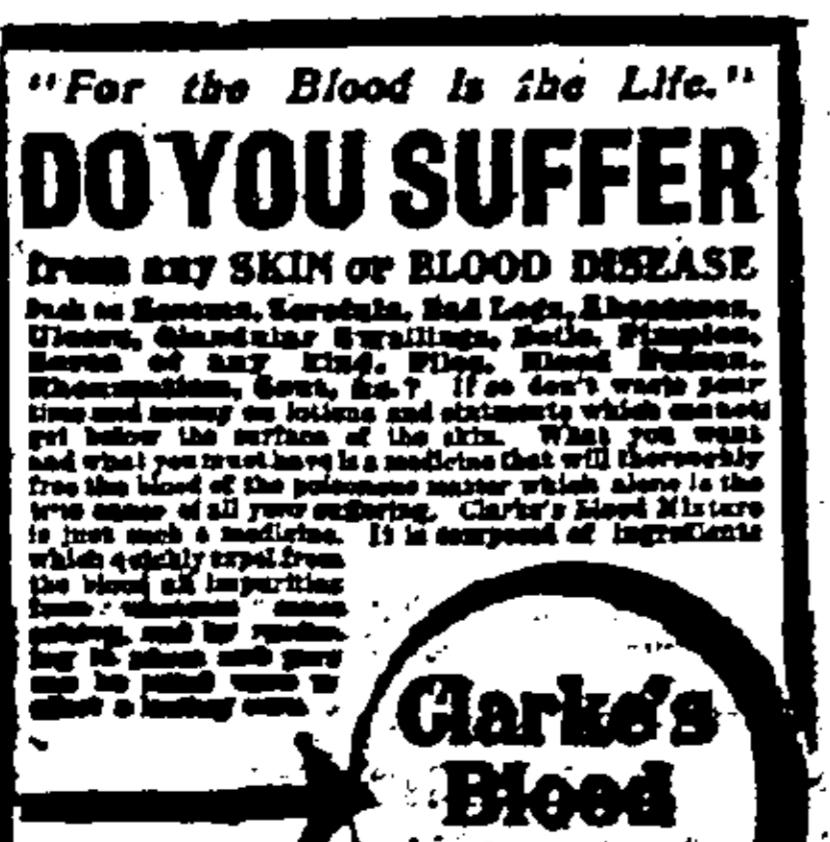
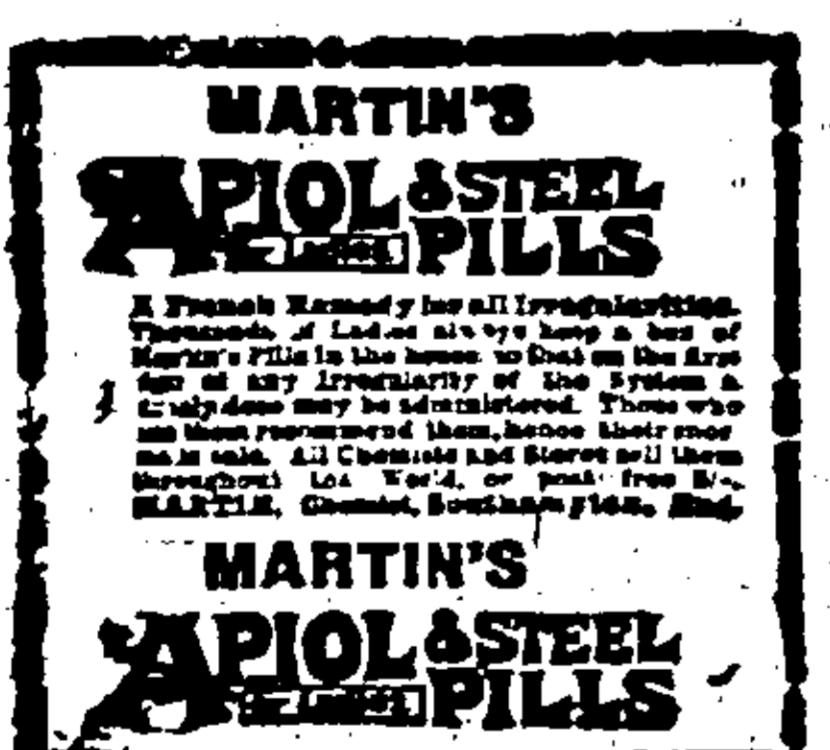
CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—Owing to Military Requisition, the Company regretfully announce the necessary cancellation of passage bookings made for the following sailings:

"MONTEAGLE" 5th Apr
"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" 1st May
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" 14th May
"EMPEROR OF ASIA" 30th May

Refund in full of all passage money paid will be made on application to:

P. D. SUTHERLAND
General Agent, Passenger Dept.



NOTICE.

G. R.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 7th day of April, 1919, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, of One Lot of Crown Land at Shaukiwan in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements.	Locality	Contents in feet		Average Rent per Year	Upper Price.
			ft.	ft.		
1	100 ft. 10 in. x 100 ft. 10 in.	Shaukiwan, Colony of Hongkong	100	10	100	100

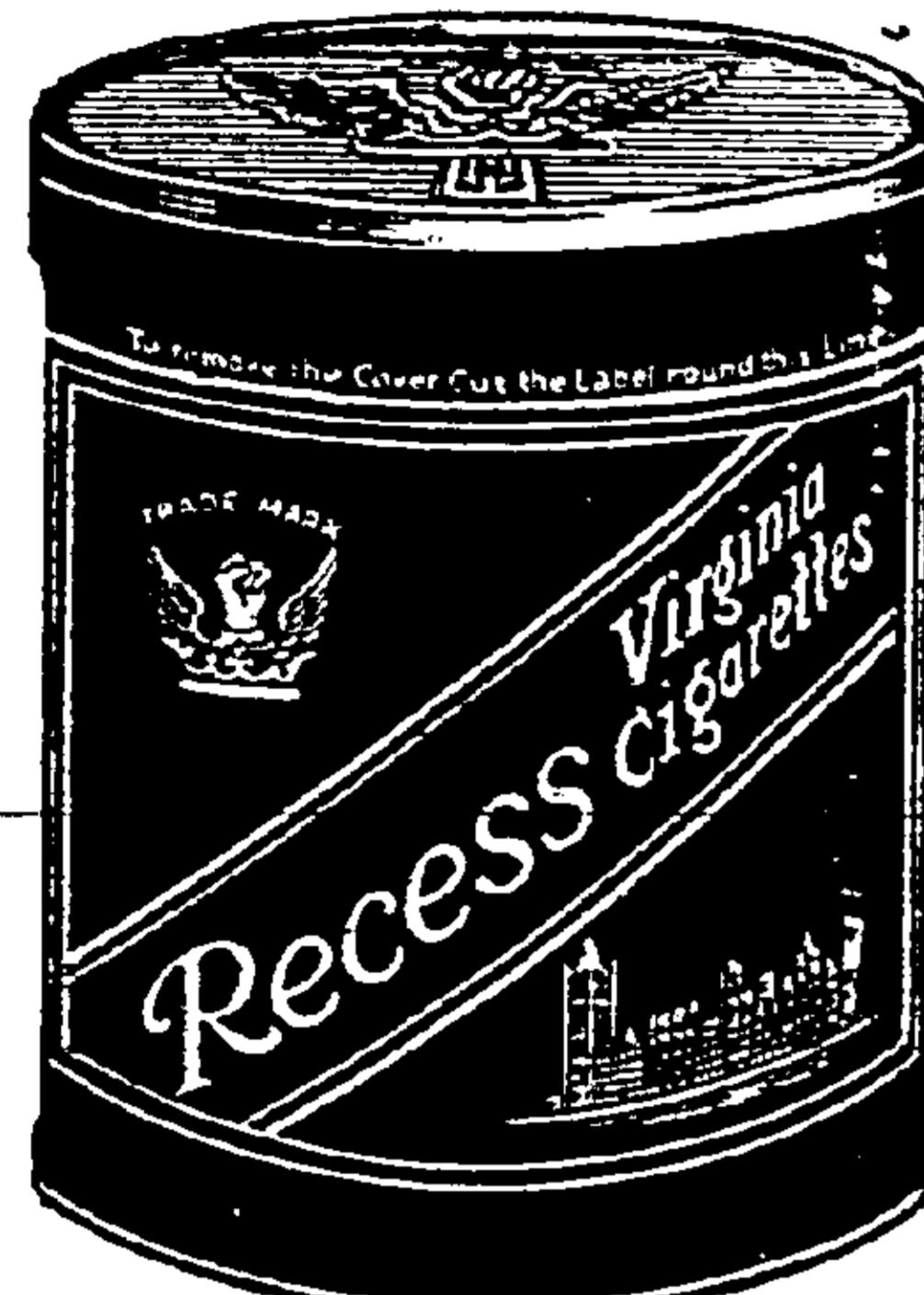
Minerals and Minerals

Metals and Metals

Minerals and Minerals

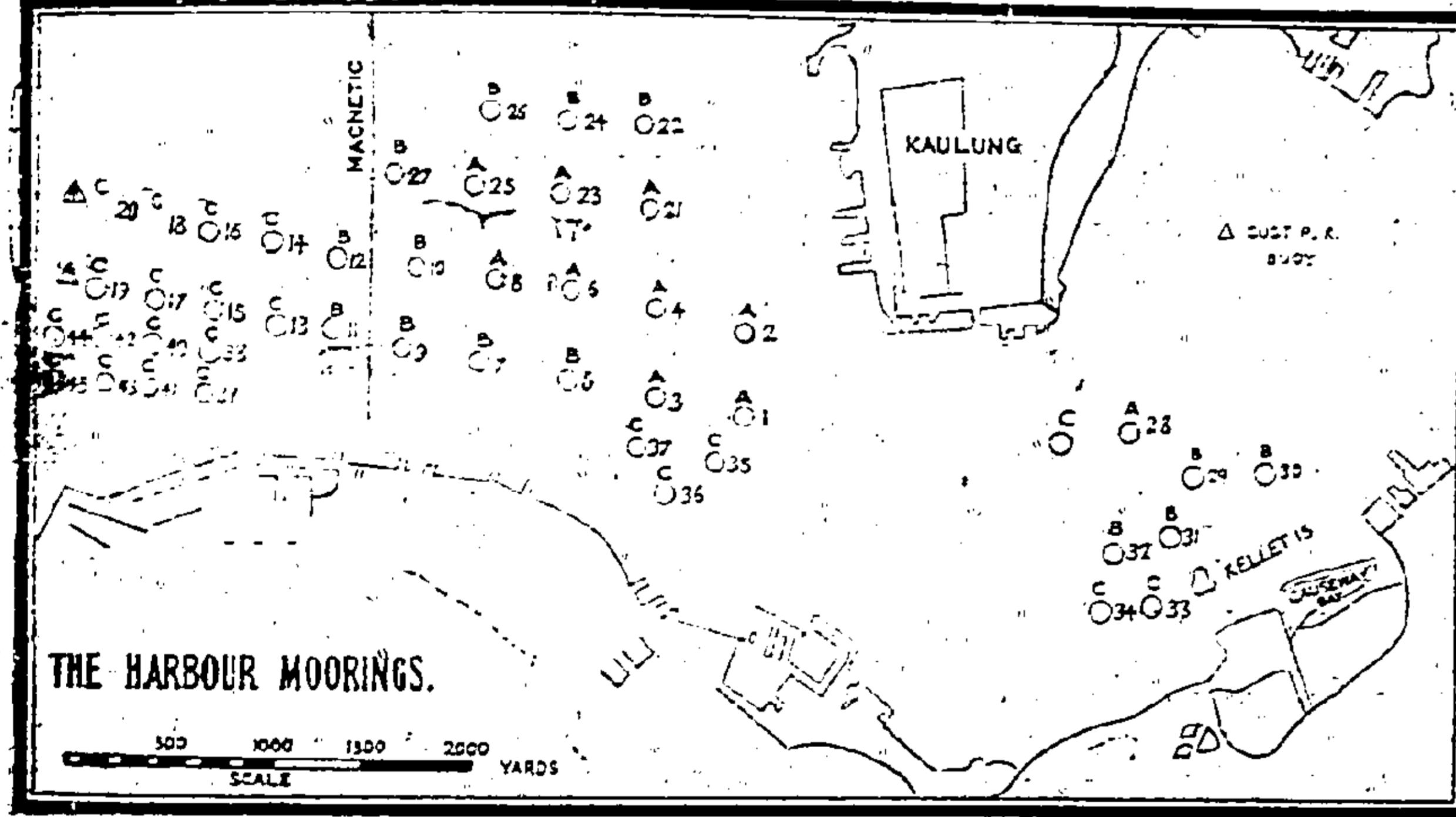
NO. 44.

AMERICAN CIGARETTES.

A
Large SizePacked in
Tight
Tin of 50
Cigarettes.Manufactured
by

The advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

SHIPPING.

SHIPPING.
VESSELS ARRIVED.

April 4
Oriente, 3006, Br.-Capt. Shaw, Yokohama.
B. & S.-Mooring-A 4.
Liangchow, 1215, Br.-Capt. Cowan,
Bangkok, B. & S.-Mooring-
15.

Dumar, 1102, Nor.-Capt. Bjørn, Bang-
kok, B. & S.-Mooring-A 12.
Hsikong, 1273, Br.-Capt. East, Foochow,
Protectorate, 6118, Br.-Capt. Reed, Sing-
apore, B. & S.-Mooring-H.
Wharf.

Lein Shag, 1049, Br.-Capt. Harvey,
Saigon, Kung Yuen.-Mooring
-C 32.

Cing Chow, 1193, Br.-Capt. Doyle,
Saigon, Green Island Cement
Co.-Mooring-C 11.

Sakawa M, 275, Jap.-Capt. Kumai, Del-
iver, M. B. & S.-Mooring-A 8.

Hajun Maru, 983, Jap.-Capt. Naito, Can-
ton, M. B. & S.-Mooring-B 7.

Ferma Mar, 1128, Jap.-Capt. Kondo,
Sea Mexico, T. E. & S.-Mooring-
H.

Salurjuna M, 569, Jap.-Capt. Akinao,
Woh, M. B. & S.-Mooring-B 25.

Ming Shan, 859, Ch.-Capt. Novitski, Cam-
on San Pak.-Mooring-A 17.

Wang Tai Fing, 401, Ch.-Capt. Brown,
Hodow, Yuen Chung Kee.-
Mooring-C 41.

VESSELS CLEARED.

Hajun Maru for Phareng
Tjewarock for Batavia
Louwang for Manila
Protectorate for Sesua and Victoria
Nikian Ma for Canton

POST OFFICE.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15
minutes earlier than the time given below
unless otherwise stated.

INWARD MAIRS.

Straits-For INNA MINCKA, 4th April.
Straits-For CHONGSHING, 8th April.

OUTWARD MAIRS.

TO-MORROW.
Shanghai, N. China and Japan via Yoko-
kawa, Hokuwa, Canada, U.
States, Central and S. America
& Europe via San Francisco-
For HARKING, 6th April, 4 p.m.
6.45 a.m. 7th April, 5.30 p.m.
For ORESTES, 7th April, 5 p.m.
MONDAY, 7th April.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow-For HAL-
FONG, 6th April, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tako-
yo-For KALIO M, 6th April,
Tientsin-For KUKICHOW, 6th April,
9 a.m.
Seigon-For PHEUMPHEN, 6th April,
9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 8th April.
Philippines Islands, Straits, Bangkok,
Egypt and Europe via Suez-
For ORESTES, 7th April, 5 p.m.

Wednesday, 9th April.
Philippines Is.-For SHANGHAI, 8th April,
11 a.m.
Shanghai & N. China-For SINKIANG,
8th April, 11 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

April 4th, 10 a.m.-No returns from
Jaran and Vladivostok. Pressure has
increased moderately at Weihaiwei, and
increased slightly elsewhere; it is highest
over Shantung and relatively low over
the S. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.15 inch.
Total since January 1st 4.38 inches
against an average of 6.63 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

Distrik. Forecast
N.E. winds,
fresh
rain.

1 Hongkong to Gas Root-
The same

2 Formosa Channel-
The same
as No. 1

3 South coast of China be-
tween H.K. and Lantau-
The same
as No. 1

4 South coast of China be-
tween H.K. and Hainan-
The same
as No. 1

China Coast Meteorological Register.
Apr. 4, 8 a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Winds.

Vicarock 6a 30.06 50 nne 1 b
Nemuro 6a 30.06 50 nne 1 b
Hakodate 6a 30.06 50 nne 1 b
Tokio 6a 30.06 50 nne 1 b
Kochi 6a 30.06 50 nne 1 b
Nagasaki 6a 30.06 50 nne 1 b
Miyazaki 6a 30.06 50 nne 1 b
Naha 6a 30.06 50 nne 1 b
Lahijima 6a 30.06 50 nne 1 b
Bonin Is. 6a 30.13 35 90 n. 10
Hawick 6a 30.06 50 nne 1 b
Ichang 6a 30.06 50 nne 1 b
Kinkiang 6a 30.06 50 nne 1 b
Changshai 6a 30.06 50 nne 1 b
Gutufa 6a 30.06 50 nne 1 b
Sharp P. 6a 30.06 50 nne 1 b
Amoy 6a 30.06 50 nne 1 b
Swatow 6a 30.06 50 nne 1 b
Taishou 6a 30.06 50 nne 1 b
Taichia 6a 30.06 50 nne 1 b
Tainan 6a 30.06 50 nne 1 b
Keelung 6a 30.06 50 nne 1 b
Pescara 6a 30.06 50 nne 1 b
Canton 6a 30.06 50 nne 1 b
Elkong 6a 30.06 50 nne 1 b
Gay East 6a 30.06 50 nne 1 b
Macao 6a 30.06 50 nne 1 b
Wuchow 6a 30.06 50 nne 1 b
Pahol 6a 30.06 50 nne 1 b
Hoibow 6a 30.06 50 nne 1 b
Phukian 6a 30.06 50 nne 1 b
Tourane 6a 30.06 50 nne 1 b
C. S. I. 6a 30.06 50 nne 1 b
Apam 6a 30.06 50 nne 1 b
Daguan 6a 30.06 50 nne 1 b
Manila 6a 30.06 50 nne 1 b
Lagard 6a 30.06 50 nne 1 b
Tobago 6a 30.06 50 nne 1 b
Holl 6a 30.06 50 nne 1 b
Surigao 6a 30.06 50 nne 1 b
Guan 6a 30.06 50 nne 1 b
Latcan 6a 30.06 50 nne 1 b

C. W. JEFFRIES-Chief Assistant,
Hongkong Observatory, April 4, 1919.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees
Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in
Inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees
Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation
of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort
scale.

6 State of Weather, b blue sky, c de-
tached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g
gloomy, h half, i lightning, o overcast, p
passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow,
t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date on day.

at 4 p.m. at 4 a.m. at 8 a.m.

Barometer 29.94 29.94 29.93

Temperature 66 64 63

Humidity 95 94 83

Wind Direction W. ENE. E

Force 1 3 4

Weather od od od

Rain 0.07 0.00 0.28

Highest open air Temperature on the 3rd 67

town 7th 67

Lowest open air Temperature on the 3rd 67

town 7th 67

H.E. Observatory, Apr. 4, 1919

T. F. CLAXTON, Director

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Telephone No. 1673, Manager.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

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